WATCHMAN & STATE JOURNAL.

ON THE PERMANENT PROSPECTIVE PRE-EMPTION

The pending question was on the following a-mendment offered by Mr. Prentiss, of Vermont, as a substitute for the whole bill:

their will. He is here speaking for four hundred thousand electors. Does he, then, undertake to say that he is greater than they? his judg-

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following: "That every actual settler on and one most amusing, telling him in reply to an any of the public lands, to which the Indian title allusion that the 4th of March and future time has been extinguished, except such as are herein- would find the bill a favorite with the new adminafter reserved, being the head of a family, or over istration—that the party yet in power had set land twenty one years of age, who was in possession and traps for twelve years, and they had caught so a housekeeper, by personal residence thereon, at little game, that they would abandon the trick of the time of the passing of this act, and for four catching this sort or game.

The delate was continued by Mr Wright, Mr emption in the purchase of the land so scaled upon, Linn and others. not exceeding one quarter section, at the minimum price now established by law."

Mr. Clay of Ky. defended the amendment of the Extract from the Message of Jony Davis, Gor-Senator from Vermont. He commenced by al-Senator from Vermont. He commenced by alluding to the remarks of the Senator from New York, en passant. He could not allow the document of the senator from New great confusion. Our finances, currency and butrine that unnaturalized foreigners had a right to siness have been grievously deranged during the rote in our elections. He thought the President experimental policy cursued since the Chief Magby the exercise of that doctrine. I differ, toto and keeping the revenues, which were then supercoolo, from the Senator from New York in regard admidant but have ceased to meet the annual exto the opinion he has advanced, and wish merely to put my opinions against those of the Senator from New York. If the doctrine of the Senator to justify this extraordinary state of things on the from New York must hold good, the Emperor of ground that the currency is and has been exces-Russia, by a calculation he had seen, could have sive, that through the influences of this excess, placed 30,000 of his serfs in our States, and change eredits have become extravagant-trade has gone

ulation of 1,500,000 souls. Kentucky had been in the Union twenty years longer, and yet in population of money in circulation. The real effect

What is the origin of this system? asked Mr. Clay. It began with Mr. Simmes many years gone by. The right of pre-emption was taken advantage of when the price of land at its minimum was \$2 per acre. So it continued until the cession of Louisiana, when a peculiar privilege was granted to the settlers and for peculiar districts. A third class of persons who enjoyed the tricts. A third class of persons who enjoyed the settlers and for peculiar districts. The currency has been reduced till money has the control of the control of the capital, and just to the extent it is diminished by this policy, a decline in business must follow, drawing after it a proportionate full in wages. The whole weight of the Administration has been thrown upon the currency, and its fortunes staked upon so reforming it as to restrain credits and trade founded upon them. pre-emption right were also alluded to by Mr. commanded ruinous rates of interest—trade has Clay. These were a class of persons who had declined—importations have been diminished, but never been upon their lands for a century or more, not more than other business—credits have been this was the extent of the law until the administration of the law until the law until the administration of the law until the administration of the law until t tration of Gen. Jackson, when a new system was introduced in 1830. The pre-emption bill of that year was of a new character and changed the sys-

year was of a new character and changed the system altogether.

But we have passed on for many years, said Mr.

C., and a new system is now proposed. A system eternal in its duration is proposed, or a system to endure as long as the Government shall endure.

We see, said Mr. C., here new converts to Log Cabins,—yes new converts to log cabins, for the recent election has worked conversion in favor of low those, who are not born to inheritances, are low? Where the golden era of fruition? The aching eyes of many are still stretched in vain after the while it recedes like the mirage of the desert before the weary traveller.

Since this policy commenced, years have passed away, and what have we realized but the tortures of the experiment? In what has our condition how those, who are not born to inheritances, are

this famendment, they manifested no particular friendship for poor men of log cabins.

tions fo the pre-emption system. He began his ed this policy, protesting against it, as unwise, inopposition eight years ago, in conjunction with a jurious, and an alarming invasion of the liberties truly, about to be elevated to a high station in the the revenues were taken from the custody of law in all its operations. He had not with the Presi- it substantially legalizes that dangerous union of from Missouri (Mr. Benton) changed his opinion, cause she considers it as the initiatory step towards voted against it, opposed it by word and deed, and a paper currency founded on the credit of the U.

bill, for reasons as stated by Mr. Clay connected demning the system by an emphatic expression of with the bill itself, and the party who proposed it. public opinion.

his successors should come into office.

Mr Clay made some allusion to the successor- ey or changing the form of the debt? friends of the existing administration that General omy, or any such proof of a general prosperity as Harrison would be President-President of the to justify congratulations. People. He would nominate his own officers and

as a candidate for re-election, the Senate refused on the country a brighter prospect. We may, had not interfered in elections, (he leared that he would find few such,) these Mr Clay hoped he settle the measure of protection which the labor would spare as solitary monuments of the mercy, of this part of the country is to derive from the justice, and patriotic principles of the Whig administration.

brief speech, exhorting Senators to pause before they gave their sanction to the bill under considinterests of the country. Nothing short of this

principle, before unknown.

Mr. WRIGHT followed Mr Clay for the purhas a greater share than the laborer, I cannot doubt pose of explaining his views in reference to aliens all good citizens will unite with zeel.

and their rights, alluded to by Mr Clay in the outset of his remarks. Mr. Wright argued that wise, firm and steady policy, for nothing more dealiens had a right to take part in State organiza-tions—to aid in the adoption of State constitu-tions—to aid in the adoption of State constitutions, &c. In conclusion he complained of Mr one class to favor another, the wound inflicted by

particular whatsoever. were required to conform to the will of the peo-

Mr Wright, if I were in the predicament of the Senator, I would move the repeal of the SubPUBLISHED WEEKLY-PRICE TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS
FER YEAR OR TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

OUTLINE OF THE SPEECH OF HENRY

CLAY

CLAY

Senator, I would move the repeal of the SubTreasury! Is there any lack of generosity in
this? Where is the want of generosity? I stand
not as his counsellor, or the counsellor of his
co-adjutors here. I submit it to him that he and myself are not the masters of the people, but the servants of the people, and bound to conform to

ment superior to meirs?
Mr. Clay made an off-hand reply, to Mr. Wright

THE CURRENCY-THE TARIFF.

ed the glorious result accomplished in November beyond the fimits of prudence - importations have The settlement of Ohio began forty years ago — twenty years after, she was admitted into the Union. She was now a sovereign State, with a population of 1,500,000 souls. However, with a population of 1,500,000 souls. lation was far behind. So with Indiana. The population and growth of those States showed that no such system was necessary to the successl settlement of the States.
What is the origin of this system? asked Mr. capital, and just to the extent it is diminished by

log cabins, and particularly after they had voted to carry on a successful business without credit, down the amendment submitted by his colleague or how the country can be made to prosper withesterday.

(The Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden, currency is to bring relief, when they see their proposed yesterday that no man worth more than property sacrificed and themselves overwhelmed \$500 should have the benefit of the pre-emption for the want of money. If, as many seem to besystem. The Administration Senators voted a-gainst this amendment, and thus, as Mr. Clay con-tations, by restraining credits, we have yet to leave redits, we have yet to tends, gave their opinion in favor of admitting that it will not affect domestic business and trade, the barons and millionaires and nabobs upon an equality with the poor men.) that it will not affect domestic business and trade, which are et vasily, greater magnitude and importance, in the same manuer, for currency and cred-

By voting as Senators did, said Mr. Clay, upon it are as indespensable to the one as to the other. Massachusetts, believing that no such favorable results, as have been anticipated, would be realized, endship for poor men of log cabins.

Mr. Clay proceeded to enlarge upon his objections, from the commencement of it, firmly oppos-Senator, (Ewing of Ohio) who was, if rumor spoke of the people. She deplored that act by which country. For eight years he had resisted it, and and employed to enlarge and strengthen executive for the reason that he considered it unjust, - wrong power. She resisted the sub-treasury act, because United States, quoted by the Senator the executive with the moneyed power, and be then become suddenly converted to a new and to- States. With such a power in ambitious hands, tally new distinct principle. Mr. Clay defined she saw that her own monetary institutions would many objections to the bill - the novelty of the sys- be subject to executive control, and might be detem-its inequality-its general injustice-the ranged or crippled at pleasure. She saw, indeed, fact that we had not had the census of the new nothing to loope, but much to fear, and stood firm States for the past ten years, and could not act in her purpose amid the triumph of the friends of isely, 8.c. &c.

this policy, warning the people of the danger.—
The time was not proper for the passage of the
She has been heard, and a response given, con-

That party by a decree of the people were to go Yet we see from high sources proofs of a disout of office on the 4th of March next. It was not position to cling to it. Is there still a lingering usual with the expelled ministry at the time of their hope to satisfy such as have been struggling with expulsion to introduce new measures of policy.— the adversity of the times, that the country has it was not fair that it should do so, and Mr. Clay been prosperous? Can the people be persuaded thought that this reason should operate upon the that the treasury is in a favorable condition, when minds of Senators, -so soon to cease to speak by all its resources from the current revenues and otherwise, amounting to more than one hundred In England, when a Ministry was defeated, they and twelve millions of dollars during the last four left the policy of the Government to be adminis- years, have been exhausted, and the country left their successors, and chose not to ad- in debt? Is it proof of suitable economy, that vance a new policy. This is right, said Mr. Clay. nearly thirty millions of this fund consisted of a At least it was the feeling which governed me in surplus money arising from cash on hand, bank like circumstances. If I were one of the condemaed, and upon the eve of going out of office, to the current revenue? Is a debt the less bur-I would do no more than provide the means of gov- densome because it is not permanent, when the ernment-keep the government in motion until President has officially assured us that 'indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more monship, and to the disposition of General Harrison ple will form their own judgment in regard to these in reference to public duties. He assured the matters, but I see no satisfactory evidence of econ-

The time, however, is at hand, when we may t for himself.

When, (said Mr Clay,) Mr Adams was defeated will relieve business from its fetters and open up to pass on any of his nominations for four months trust, look for enlightened measures, which will before the expiration of his term. He did ask that quicken into activity the benumbered energies of it should be done. But he warned gentlemen our great industrial community; and for a system who had pursued this constitutional privilege of of actual, practical economy, rigidly enforced, and appointment too far. They were making appointments in every direction, and it General Harrison people. We may also, I trust, anticipate a policy was the man he took him to be, he would not suffer his administration to be thus lopped over. He try, encouraging, protecting, cherishing and harmeant to be President, and to have suitable men monizing all of them; one, that while in compre-in all the Executive offices. It when he came into the presidency, he should find among the overlook the farmer, the manufacturer, mechanic,

[Loud laughter from every side fol- importations. We shall look to the coming event lowed this sally.]

Mr Clay made an eloquent peroration to his spirit of conciliation and mutual concession, and eration - to wait for the coming of the Census - can give stability to a republican government and to reflect ere they sanction a new and important impart contentment to the people. In the accom-

Clay's appeal to the friends of the present admin- such partiality will fester until the whole system istration, and considered it ungenerous to ask the becomes diseased. The harmony of the States, party in power to abandon their principles in any and the preservation of the Union, are of such momentous consideration, that they demand the ex-Mr. Clay rejoined, and enforced his former ereise of the greatest wisdom and patriotism from opinion in regard to the necessity of compelling all quarters. Nothing can tend more strongly to aliens to abide by the requisitions of the constitu- such an end than the adoption of a comprehensive tions. Mr Clay contended that the administration policy, embracing all the great interests of the country, and I trust the wisdom of Congress will be united to accomplish a result so necessary and

MONTPELIER, JAN. 25, 1841.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

POETRY.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW. Under a spreading chestnut tree, The village smithy stands; The smith a mighty man is he, With large and sinewy hands, And the muscles of his brawny arm, Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp and black and long, His face is like the tan, His brow is wet with honest sweat, He earns whate'er be can, And looks the whole world in the face, For he owes not any man.

Week out, week in, from morn till night, You can hear his bellows blow-You can hear him swing his heavy sledge, With measured beat and slow, Like a sexton ringing the old kirk chimes,

When the evening sun is low. And children coming home from school, Look in at the open door; They love to see the flaming forge, And hear the bellows roar, And catch the burning sparks that fly

Like chaff from a threshing floor. He goes on Sunday to the church, And sits among his boys; He hears the parson pray and preach — He hears his daughter's voice, Singing in the village choir, And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice, Singing in Paradise! He needs must think of her once more, How in the grave she lies: And with his hard rough hand he wipes

A tear from out his eyes. Toiling-rejoicing-sorrowing-Onward through life he goes : Each morning sees some task begun, Each evening sees it close-Something attempted, something done, Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend, For the lesson thou has taught! Thus at the flaming forge of Life, Our fortunes must be wrought-Thus on its sounding anvil shaped Each burning deed and thought.

A PICTURE. The farmer sat in his easy chair, Smoking his pipe of clay, While his hale old wite, with busy care, Was clearing the dinner away. A sweet little girl, with fine blue eyes, On her grand pa's thees was catching flies. The old man placed his hand on her head, With a tear on his wrinkled face, He thought how often her mother dead Had sat in the same, same place,

As the tear stole down from his half-shut eye, 'Don't smoke,' said the child, 'how it makes you cry !" The house dog stretch'd out on the floor, Where the sun, after noon, used to steal, The busy old wife, by the open door, Was turning the spinning wheel-

And the old brass clock, on the mantletree, Had plodded along to almost three-Still the farmer sat in his easy chair, The moistened brow and the head so fair.

Of his sweet grand-child was pressed; His need, beat downs an her soft hair lay— Fast asleep were they both on that summer

MISCELLANY.

From the Brandon Telegraph.

EDUCATION CONVENTION. The Convention assembled agreeably to previous notice at Brandon, on the 5th day of Janu- illy was soon occupied by at least four or five ary, 1841, and was called to order by D. W. C. hundred thousand persons. The troops of the Clarke Esq. who briefly explained the object of National Guard arrived and drew up on the the meeting. The convention then organized by ground allotted to them on both sides of the ave-the appointment of Rev. Cornelius A. Thomas mue. Several thousand persons got into hoats and President, and Ezra June Secretary.

before the Convention an address, in which he ex- Orders were then given for the landing, and all hibited briefly and in a very clear and forcible the assistants preceded by the clergy went on manner, some of the most prominent defects, and shore, the coilin, carried by 24 seamen, followed the evil consequences resulting therefrom, in the intellectual and moral education of youth, as conducted in our common schools. A pertion of the mations of the people. This was the first place address was devoted exclusively to the subject of where the remains had touched French ground. the moral training of children, considered as an important and indispensable branch of common school education. This, if we are allowed to the clergy, the precious remains were taken up judge, is a very important matter, and deserves seagain by the seamen and carried to the triumphal mon schools, within our acquaintance at least, seem rested on four massive gilt wheels, was twentyat present almost entirely to neglect the cultiva- five feet long and six feet high; this was decoration of the morals of their pupils, and to have be-ted with groups of genii, engles, the cipher of come wholly unconscious that it pertains to the the emperor surmounted with crowns, &c. The duties committed to their hands.

At the close of the address, the Convention adourned to half after one o'clock P. M.

assembled, when a committee consisting of D.W. C. Clarke, E. N. Briggs and C. A. Thomas were black horses, yoked by fours, the horses were richappointed to correspond with Mr. Palmer and se-licit a copy of his address for publication. borses of the middle ages, their manes adorned The following resolution was then introduced

ought immediately to attract the attention, and en-list the endeavors of the people of Vermont.

The resolution was discussed with much ani-Guards, Detachments of Lancers, Infantry of the

leck of Casileton, and Doct. A. G. Dana of Pitts-ford, and adopted.

The following resolution was then offered by

The resolution was sustained in a discussion halted at the Barriere de l'Etorie. The weather which awakened deep interest, in which Mr. La-bares, Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Rutland, and others, in the morning being 22 1-2 below zero, (Fahren-

The Convention then appointed a Committee of surrounded the triumphal arch; these were 30 or three, consisting of, Thomas H. Palmer, Rev. Mr. Child, of Pitts- tri-colored pennants, surrounded by black crape,

On motion a committee of one from each town Immense crowds of people filled every square represented in the Convention, and from some few and street and avenue, and to provide the creature owns not represented, was appointed, whose bu- comforts for this mass, venders of all sorts of entsiness it should be to call the attention of the pub- ables and liquors, cooked and in the process of lic to the subject of Common Schools, and to 40-tify and solicit the attendance of such gentlemen peared. Shouts of Vive l'Emperor filled the air is might feel an interest at the adjourned meeting. The disposition of the Parisian populace was per-

don, on the second Tuesday of Feb. next. To prevent chapped hands. A French writer recommends the use of potatoes three fourths reach the Invalides at 11 o'clock, and the crowd boiled as a substitute for soap. chaps in the hands in winter, and keep the skin tience exhausted, as it was after 2 o'clock, and

NAPOLEON FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Paris, Dec. 16, 1840. The convoy of steamboats which bore the remains of the late Emperor in ascending the Seine, arrived at Rouen on the 10th. At the request of the inhabitants of that city the steamboat was per-mitted to stop long enough to enable the author-ities to visit the remains. Preparations were made for the ceremony on an expensive scale. A tri-umphal arch was erected over the suspension bridge, pyramids and various other structures were erected, colored with violet colored cloth. The military turned out in great numbers, and 150,000 persons assembled. The Dorade, which bore the remains, passed under the triumphal arch, the coffin being placed on the fore deck, Gen. Bertrand and Prince de Joinville standing at the head. The twelve other steamboats passed slowly up the river at the side of the arch. The Dorade stopped about 20 minutes, while the Arch-bishop gave the absolution. Every thing was conducted with the greatest order. The weather was extreme'y cold. The funeral train proceeded thence slowly up the Sein , stopping at various

places, and arrived at St. Germain on the 14th.
On the 14th of Dec., the funeral procession had
reached St. Germain, where it was received with great pomp and ceremony. The procession advanced to Courbevoie, where it arrived at about half past three in the afternoon. The weather, cleared up, but became in ensely cold. Notwith standing the severity of the weather, scores of thousands of the inhabitants of Paris repaired to the environs, to witness the passage of the pro-

The flotilla arrived at Courbevoie at half past three o'clock. Five battalions of soldiers were which was covered by an immense multitude, who saluted the remains with deafening acclamations. It was found impossible to land the coffin mutit the next morning. On each side of the river, steamers were stationed; among them was one adorned with laurels and immortelles, on the deck of which arose a monumental tomb, which had been prepared by the inhabitants of Neurlly and sent down to meet the convoy as far as Asnieres. In the front and rear were four tripods, throwing out flames, and round the tomb were engraved on escutcheous, the names of the principal victories of the republic and the empire.

The decorations on the quay, and at the head of the bridgeof Neuilly, could not be completed in time for the ceremony. The wind was so piercing cold, that the workmen were unable to raise to the top of the rostral column of Notre Dame de Grace, a bill of the world, six feet in diameter, and a huge eagle which was to crown the whole; the column was to have been upwards of 150 feet in height, but owing to the cold, the authorities ordered the work to be suspended, and the column remained a mere skeleton. Its base only presented the following inscription, containing the last request of Napoleon. "I wish my aches to repose on the banks of the Seine." The wharf, continueted for the landing of the coffin. was terminated by an open Grecian temple 100 feet high. A collossal statute of the Empress Josephine was erected at the extremity of the bridge of Neuilly, on the road leading to the Chat-con Malmatson, where it will be remembered, was the residence of that princess.

Marshal Soult and the other dignitaries sent from Paris to meet the cortege, went on board the Dorade to pay their respects to the Prince de Joinville. The Duke de Nemours soon joined them there, and they passed a part of the night on board the steamer. The boats were all illuminated during the night. The Prince de Joinville remained board, and but few of the men were permitte Seargeant Hubart, however, was one of the few who were allowed to go on share. This man had never left the Emperor dead or alive. After the decease of Napoleon he took upon himself the charge of guarding the tomb, and he has piously fulfilled that duty since the 5th of May, 1821. On landing, he was surrounded by all the generals and embracad by them in presence of the troops. He wore the uniform of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, and the Legion of Honor. Before dawn, the next day, the population of Paris poured out in streams; the avenue to Neucrossed over to one of King Louis Philippe's

The meeting was opened by an appropriate prayer by President Labaree of Middlebury ColThe clergy of Courbevoic went on board the The clergy of Courbevoic went on board the Dorade, and prayers were read over the body.-After a short time had been spent in the Grecian temple, during which prayers were chanted by rious consideration, inasmuch as teachers of com- car. This car was truly magnificent, the base pedestal placed upon upon it was eighteen feet To remedy the great defects pointed out in the present system of our common schools, the address proposed the establishment of Normal dress proposed the establishment d Schools for the education of teachers—schools supporting with their heads and hands an im-designed exclusively to qualify them for the basi-mense shield. The shield was in gold of an elonuess of educating the youth placed under their gated oval form, and lowled with fasces of javelins. The sarcophagus, of an antique form, was raised At half after one o'clock P. M. lay the sceptre, the hand of justice and the impewhich was about fifty feet high, was drawn by 16 with tresses and plumes, and were led by valets in by Professor Twining of Middlebury College. the livery of the Emperor. At eleven o'clock the Resolved, That the education of their children hearse left Courbevoic, paused awhile near the and youth upon a new and greatly calarged scale, statue of Josephine, and then commenced its mation and zeal by Professor Twining, D. W. C. Line, and Military and Civil Companies too nu-Clarke of Brandon, Rev. Mr. Steele and Mr. Hal-merous to be here specified. In this procession St. Helena, formed the escort, and surrounded the Resolved, That no substantial improvement can ear. The National Guards and troops of the line be expected in our system of common schools, who were stationed along the course of the pro-until school teachers are more thoroughly quali-cession, formed into the line after the passage of

the car and closed the procession. The cortege took a part. The resolution was unanimously heir.) One of the most striking objects in the Champs Elysees was a number of masts which 40 feet high, and from their tops floated immense ford, D. W. C. Clarke, Brandon, to propose business for the deliberations of the adjourned meeting of the Convention.

each bearing the name of one or other of the armies of the republic or empire, such as "The Army of the Rhine," "The Army of Italy," &c.— The Convention then adjourned to meet at Bran- feetly peaceable and tranquil, and this seemed to be a spontaneous feeling, and not the effect of se-

vere police regulations.

It had been arranged that the procession would They prevent within and without had had time to find their pawhen several false reports had been given, that the

Archbishop and his magnificent train of clergy storted to meet the coffin and perform the rights of absolution at the entrance of the church. After a short delay the procession entered, the king was announced, and amid cries of vive te roi, he took his accounted to the church of th Archbishop and his magnificent train of elergy his appointed place. As the coffin advanced, borne along the nave, all the theatrical show of borne along the nave, all the theatrical show of hangings and adornment were set at defiance.—
There was here real sentiment and feeling. The coffin was borne by 32 non-commissioned officers appointed for the purpose, accompanied by General Bertrand and the marshats who occupied each corner. It was covered with the funeral pall, upon corner. It was covered with the funeral pall, upon which rested the Imperial crown. At this sight there was an evident thrill, an electric emotion pervading the whole crowd. In a few minutes more the coffin was raised into the catafalque that occupied the middle of the dome, and the mortal remains of Napoleon reposed where his last wish was that they should be, in the heart of his own country under the dome of the Invalides.

The Mess then began, and Mozart's Requiem vas admirably performed, at the conclusion of which holy water was sprinkled upon the cataful-que by the archbishop, and then handed to some of the marshals and older officers near. It long before the chapel was entirely cleared. The crowd lingered still behind, and turned again and again to look at the coup d'reil of the burning wax lights, the chapelle ardente, the illuminated catafulque, and the splendid decorations of the Invalides, which had been hung and fitted up for the occa-sion, in the most chalorate manuer.

man of one of the respectable minor towns at the east—has recently passed to the credit of the so-ciety in his neighborhood, the following bit of testimony, which we doubt not fully agrees with observations taken at other meridians. Speaking of the domestic circle, he remarked that within the last forty years family government in this town had in a great measure changed hands.—

Formerly it was in the hands of children, and the children had a fine opportunity of showing how CHESTER COBURN, Collector.

A. They say, neighor B, that you was fool enough to give \$50, in November, for that line-backed cow of yours, when she would calve in

and yet he on the whole no loser by her. No. But I will inquire. Has she done it? B. Her butter at 25 cents per pound, has been worth yearly, say 66 dollars. The skimmed milk at 1-2 cent per quart, has been worth 10 dollars and a half, for making pork. She has brought two cow-calves, one of which when three years old, I was offered 60 dollars for, without her

seven dollars; five dollars must be credited to her for the less labor in milking and making butter.

B. Agreed. Now let us look at the debt and credit of each.

\$50 Cow. Dr. Cr.

Keeping, \$50 Butter, \$66
Interest, 3 Skim. milk 10 1-2
Insurance, 3

\$56 \$876 1-2

S76 1-2

\$25 Cow. Keeping, \$40 Butter, Skim milk, 1.25 1 25 Less labor, Insurance, \$42 50 42 50

Regularity in foddering or feeding all animals, is very necessary. Experience has shown that a given quantity of food will keep an animal in the cheaper than can be found in this vicinity. Oct. 29. lar hours, than when given to them without order and at hap hazard. In the former case the animal in the intervals of feeding is quiet; he has taken his meals and is expecting nothing more until the stated hour arrives, for all animals soon rately; in the latter case he is continually restless and uneasy—bleating, bellowing, or squealing, and wasting what nourishment he receives, in expectations and efforts to obtain more. Feed your cattle regularly then, whatever may be the kind of food. This half starving animals, feeding them as it suits your convenience, keeping them without salt or water, and thinking they can get along without shelter, is had policy, and should be repudiated at once by every man who would be merciful to his beast, or find in his pocket satisfactory evidence that keeping stock is not a losing.

We dons.

NEW YORK GOODS will be received this week at the cash store by Langdon and Wright.

Oct, 4.

BLK, and blue black Cambleteens, silk warp, blue black CHARLES SPALDING.

CHARLES SPALDING.

FLOUR! FLOUR! Just received from Rochance wheat flour which will be sold at the low-set prices by Burbank and Langdon. Oct 24th.

FRESH FRUIT.—Stores and Langdon and Wright.

Oct, 4.

FRESH FRUIT.—Stores and Langdon and Wright.

Oct, 4.

FRESH FRUIT.—Stores and Langdon.

Oct 24th.

FRESH FRUIT.—Stores and Langdon.

New 10

and HARD-WARE, by Bradley and Hyde. Burlington. Doc. 1840.

RECEIVED and for sale, 1000 bushels Coarse Salt, also 50 bags Ashton's Butter Sult, by Bradley and Hyde. Burlington, Dec. 1840.

RECEIVED and for sale Sheerings and Shirtings, by the bale, by Bradley and Hyde. Burlington, Dec 1840. RECEIVED and for sale 5 tons shoe shape, also 3 tons Band Iron, assorted sizes, by BRADLEY & HYD Burlington, Dec. 1840.

TAKE NOTICE: All persons having unsettled accounts and notes due the late firm of CUTLER AND JOHNSON, will do well to Xcall and settle the same with FRENTISS CUTLER, X and save cost.

Jan 8, 1841.86

Second Seco

THE last sitting of the commissioners will be on the first Tuesday of May next, instead of June, as heretofore published.

THOS. REED, ¿ Commissioners.

THOS. REED, ¿ Commissioners.

S. B. FLINT, § stoners.

which had been hung and fitted up for the occasion, in the most chaborate manuer.

Where it is the Legislature of the State of Verment in
the year A D 1838 assessed a tax of 4 cents per acre on all
lands, public lands excepted, in the town of Westfield, in
the county of Orleans in said state, for the purpose of making

children had a fine opportunity of showing how much better they can govern than their parts. He, however, expressed the hope that should heir administration prove oppressive, it would, like other oppressive administrations, be of short duration.

AGRICULTURE.

From the New England Farmer.

DIALOGUE ON COWS: COMING NEAR TO FACT.

A. They say, neighor B, that you was foolenough to give \$50, in November, for that line-enough to give \$50, in November, for the form of said tax in hondance of the county of Otherwise to the county of Otherwise

A. They say, neighor B. that you was fool enough to give \$50, in November, for that line-backed cow of yours, when she would calve in April. Is it true?

B. Yes, neighbor A. I was just such a fool as that.

A. I wonder at you; you could have bought two cows of the same age and size for the money. How could you do it?

B. I will tell you how. The cow was six years old; had made 12 1-2 pounds of butter per week through the month of Jone, and did proportionally well in the other months. I thought her worth the money.

A. Well, I guess, now that you have owned her four years, you have found out your mistake,—When old she will be worth no more than an ordinary cow, and it costs a great deal to keep her.

B. Yes, it costs considerable to keep her, and when it shall be necessary to beef her, she will be worth no more than an ordinary cow of the same or than an ordinary cow of the same and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Stephen Tueker, it lates and condition. I must lose 25 dollars on her then.

A. I thought you would discover your folly.

B. Perhaps I shall, but I have not done it yet.

B. Perhaps I shall, but I have not done it yet.

A. I thought you said you must lose 25 dollars.

B. Yes, but you have not inquired whether she house of Lyman Dodge in Elmore in said district, on the last ad carned enough to enable me to meet that loss, Mondays of February and June A D 1811, from 1 to 4 o'-

Mondays of February and June A D 1811, 1816
clock in the afternoon on each of said days.
DAVID G. CAMP, CommisLYMAN DODGE, Sunners.
Dated at Elmore this 2d day of Jan. A D 1841. STATE OF VERMONT, District of Randolph, as,—
SAI a Probate Court holden at Washington in and for
said District, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1841.—
Present, Hon. William Heberd, Judge. James Richardson
2d, and Carr Richardson late of Orange-in the county of old, I was offered 60 dollars for, without her call. The other, two years old, gives the richest milk of any cow I have. At this time, December, when she gives but little, four quarts and a pint of her milk makes a pound of butter.

A. What does it cost to keep the cow?

B. Finy dollars.

A. What is it worth to insure her against fatal disease and accident?

B. Six per cent on her cost.

A. Can she then be as profitable as an ordinary cow, taking into account keeping, interest, and risk?

B. That is the question; and I wish you to help me answer it. Please name the cost and income of an ordinary cow.

A. The cow costs twenty five dollars: it is worth forty dollars per year to keep her: the income may be two thirds what you have named for the cost of the contract.

At the contract with the raid James Richardson, to convey by deed to the said James and Carr certain parcels of land situate in said Orange, and owned by said deceased at the time of his death. They therefore make application to, and request said court to convey said lands in pursuance of said contract so made by said deceased as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by said deceased as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by said deceased as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by and eccased as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by and the presume concerned therein, be notified to appear at a session of said court to be holden at the Inn of Ebenezer Bass, in Williamstown, on the 24 Wednesday of February, 1841, and show cause if any they may have against granting said application. For which purpose it is further ordered, that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks accessively in the V. Watchman and State Journal, printed at Montpelier, as soon as may be.

A true copy of record,

A true copy of record,

A true copy of the vector of the sound and state of the control of the co

NOTICE. come may be two thirds what you have named for yours. Butter, forty-four dollars; skimmed milk seven dollars; five dollars must be credited to her oz.—For the core of coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat,

> In popularity.
>
> I hereby certify that within the last fosty days I have manufac ured for Mr. Wm Brown, from a medicated decoction, three facus and nine bundred and nine pounds of his Compound Bonset Candy, and stamped it Wm Brown, Boston.
>
> JAMES RICHARDSON.
>
> For genuino, call for Wm. Brown's Benset Candy, Medicated, which is for sale in Boston only by the propuntor, 481 Washington st., J.P. Proston, Federal st.; Joseph Kidder, Court st.; Seth Fowle, Prince st.; James Fowle and Co. Greene st.; S. Carter, Hanover st. For sale only in Co. Greene st.; S Carter, Hanover st. For sale only in Montpelier by Bancroft and Riker. Jan 1841 87

THE HAIR! THE HAIR!! THE HAIR!!! No bet-

Taking the \$13 50 from \$20 50 leaves me seven dollars annual profit from the good cow, sbove that of the ordinary one. This seven dollars with its interest will at the end of seven years amount to \$57 83. Besides we must not overlook the chances of getting from the good cow more valuable calves. And now, neighbor A. you may judge whether I can afford to lose the \$25 at the end of seven years.

A. I judge myself to be the foof, and thank you. C. And, neighbors, I thank you both; for your conversation and figures have led me to suspect that if I had kept 8 cows worth \$50 apiece for the last seven years, instead of my 10 worth \$25 each, I might have been about \$230 the richer for it, besides having derived much more pleasure from taking care of the good ones.

CARE OF STOCK IN WINTER.

Regularity in foldering or feeding all animals, is very necessary. Experience has shown that a

TANNER'S OIL -Just received a few barrels by Oct 31.

T Storrs and Langdons. Oct 31.

FUR CAPS.—Storrs and Langdons have received a prime stock of Fur Caps from to \$20 each. Nov 1 WANTED .- 4000 Sheep Polts by Storrs and Lang-

tory evidence that keeping stock is not a losing CASH paid for WOOL it brought soon, by Langdon and business.—Cultivator. Nov 26